23
1869
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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869. NUMBER 23.

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The Political Crisis in England.

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The Original Date of Disestablishment Agreed To.

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LONDON, July 22.

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Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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Arrest on a Charge of Infanticide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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COOK, COBURN & CO.,
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Masonic.
A REGULAR CONVOCATION
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Anthony Trollope's New Story,
THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,
Is Continued in this Number.
JUST ISSUED,
THE AUGUST NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
With a Full-Page Illustration.
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715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

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FOR SALE.
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TABLEWARE.
REED & BARTON,
TAUNTON, MASS.
ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURERS OF
The New Patent Seamless Lined
ICE PITCHER,
[illegible]
ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST QUALITY OF
ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
AND
WHITE METAL
TABLEWARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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[illegible]
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TAT-SI-O-KAMA
TRADE MARK
CAMPBELL'S
JAPANESE HAIR DYE
THE WONDER OF THE AGE
THE ONLY BROWN DYE IN THE WORLD. PREPARED BY
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GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
168 Washington-st.
CHICAGO,
Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling
Grain, Flour, Seeds, Lard, Beef, Tallow.
[illegible]

PIXLEY, HALL & CO.
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
74, 76 & 78 Michigan-av.,
[illegible]

Murry Nelson & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SINCE 1856,
159 Washington-st., Chicago.

MACONDRAY & CO.,
SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS
204 and 206 Sansom-st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible]

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DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN R. R. CO
(OF ILLINOIS)
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent
GOLD BONDS,
[illegible]
Free of Government Tax.
[illegible]

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New York.
MONEY TO LOAN.
[illegible]

$20,000
[illegible]

LOANS
[illegible]
J. H. STEAD & CO., 89 LaSalle-st.

SHORT LOANS
On Collaterals.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
SAWYER & JUDSON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Nashawannuck M'f'g Co's
SUSPENDERS, FRILLS AND WEBS,
AND
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64 Chambers-st., New York.

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NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.
[illegible]
Bird Cages, Pipes, Albums,
Jumping Ropes, Base Balls,
Baskets, Bags, Combs,
Pocket Books, Violin Strings,
Fans, Beads, Vases,
AND ALL KINDS OF
YANKEE NOTIONS.
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PEUGEOT'S
Importing House,
99 & 101 Lake-st.,
Up Stairs.

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COAN & TEN BROEKE
Carriage Manufacturing Comp'y
[illegible] THEIR
NEW WAREROOMS,
67 & 69 ADAMS-ST.,
[illegible]
Elegant Carriages,
[illegible]
HARNESS
[illegible]
VELOCIPEDES
[illegible]

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CHICAGO
LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
Bar Lead, Pig Lead,
Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.
[illegible]
SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED OIL.
[illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

CHICAGO
SHOT TOWER COMPANY,
[illegible]
Drop and Buck Shot, Balls and Bar Lead.
[illegible]

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OR FOR
Business Purposes.
[illegible]

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In New Tribune Building,
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[illegible]
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Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay.
[illegible]
WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

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WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware & Metals,
176 and 181 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.
EXCURSION TICKETS
LAKE SUPERIOR.
[illegible]

TEAS.
NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
Wm. Cuthbert & Co.,
[illegible]

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[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.
[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.
[illegible]

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Some of the Eastern papers are discussing the results of the next census in their relation to the next apportionment of Representatives in Congress. A paper in Providence, Rhode Island, suggests that, though the West will be superior in numbers, the East will continue to be superior in financial importance, and suggests that it is not just that a mere numerical majority should have a controlling voice in Congress, and so distribute the capital owned by the minority. To change the basis of representation and distribute the latter according to capital alone, or according to capital and labor, will require an amendment to the Constitution. While such an amendment is not possible, it is very doubtful whether it would protect the Eastern States for any considerable time.

The future seat of production, and consequently of capital, is to be west of the Alleghany Mountains. Here are the materials of coal, iron, copper, lead, wool and cotton; here are the breadstuffs and the provisions; here are the natural as well as the constructed means of transportation. As manufactures have increased at the East the proportion of agricultural products have declined, and consequently the West has been called upon for its surplus, and has been paid in the fabrics of the East. But the West has an area of land equal to the growth of food for all the population that can find employment upon its surface. The entire population of New England might be removed in a body to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, and they would find all the bread and beef that they would need. The Western States have really never been tested as to their agricultural productiveness. The farming has been very loosely carried on. The farms have been large and the labor scarce; and less has been produced per acre than upon the much inferior farms of the East. As the country fills up, and labor becomes more plenty, and farms are closely cultivated, and the soil relieved by manuring, it will be found that the same number of acres will produce more wheat and corn, and consequently will fatten more beef and pork, than it has ever done yet. Moreover the market will be at the door.

Chicago will be the central grain market for the supply of the millions of miners and manufacturers who will people the now vacant places of the West. In the train of this population and of this industry will follow the capital required for the general production of the country. The Eastern States will be the frontiers and the ports through which the producing States will conduct their exchanges with foreign countries; but here, between the two mountain ranges which mark the limits of the seaboard States, is to be settled the population, [illegible] the active capital of the nation, and from our mines and our soil, and our mills and our factories, are to be produced the annual results of the national industry.

In 1870 the population of the Western States will entitle them to the control of one branch of Congress. A few years more—as the old line of free and slave States is forgotten—the West, extending on both sides of the Mississippi from the Lakes and British America to the Gulf and its western tributaries, will include in all respects such a commanding proportion of the population and productive wealth of the country that its voice will be the voice of the nation, and will control, direct and govern all interests pertaining to the republic.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The stand made by the House of Lords, and the consequent defeat of the [illegible] Church bill by the overwhelming vote of 175 to 95, brings Great Britain face to face with the question—Shall her forty millions of people tamely submit to see every avenue to gradual reform suddenly closed, and every hope of progress dashed, by the votes of less than two hundred hereditary landowners, who have no constituency but their acres, and who can only be removed from office by revolution? On the other hand, the Peers whose votes precipitated this crisis fully comprehend that more is involved than the mere question whether the Anglican clergy in Ireland shall continue during their lives to receive annuities in compensation for the forfeited revenues of their Church, or whether the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy shall be concurrently endowed, or whether the entire surplus arising from the sale of church property shall be applied to charitable and non-religious uses. The Peers and the people feel that behind these details of administration, which could not in themselves provoke a crisis, a revolution, either bloodless or bloody, is waiting. Is the House of Lords a debating society, as the London *News*, the most influential organ of the Liberals asserts it to be, or is it a co-ordinate power in the government, as it asserts itself? If it is a mere debating society, and talks by leave of the Commons, what assurance has it that it will long be permitted to do even that? For two centuries the doctrine has been silently growing up that the House of Lords has no constitutional power to oppose the House of Commons—a doctrine which, in its logical conclusion, implies that there should be no House of Lords at all. For nearly as long it has been tacitly admitted that the throne had no power to thwart the Commons—a doctrine whose logical conclusion is that there should be no throne. The conclusions were courteously withheld until the premises should be irresistibly established. It was inevitable that, when the House of Lords had ceased to be acknowledged as an equal power, the agitation for its abolition should begin. The Irish Church bill unseats from the House of Lords the few members thereof who sit as Irish Bishops, because they have no constituency. But, as the other members have also no constituency, an impartial application of the rule would abolish the House altogether. In principle, the Lords are right in their position that the Irish Church bill is a reform or revolution in the constitution itself, and that the House of Commons could, by their further vote, as easily disestablish the peerage or the throne itself as the Irish Church. They make the Irish Church bill their Sevastopol, knowing that it is as well to settle the question of power by decisive battles on the frontier as to allow the enemy to plunder their territory piecemeal, and finally slaughter them in their citadel.

It cannot be denied that the courage or rashness of the House of Lords will for a time invest them with the dignity which belongs to all who boldly throw down the wager of battle against odds, and abide by their bloody challenge. It can no longer be said that the House of Lords is a nonentity. It arrests the attention of the world as our late President did by his first veto; as our rebellion did at the firing on Sumter; as Napoleon when he landed from Elba—not because we look for the success of the movement, but because [illegible] Mr. Gladstone can coerce the Lords by withdrawing the bill, proroguing Parliament, and appointing, against its reassemblage in the fall, a batch of new Peers to outvote the present majority against him. Eighty new Peers are a heavy load for Mr. Gladstone to carry; and no less than this would suffice to carry the bill. Where will Mr. Gladstone find the proper materials for eighty new Liberal Peers? He cannot take them from the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons without impairing his strength there, as on becoming Peers they would be ineligible to the Commons. Where will he look for eighty Liberal leaders outside of the Commons [illegible] the Queen and royal family would willingly [illegible] during the coming half century? What will the royal [illegible], England's future King, say to the creation of eighty Radical Peers to bring democracy into the House of [illegible] the aristocracy, and [illegible] the throne itself if it be unworthily filled! Already the Duke of Cambridge, uncle of the Queen, protests against the further triumph of Gladstone in this direction, and endeavors to show her that the defeat of the Lords in this encounter paves the way for the suppression of the throne itself in the next [illegible]. [illegible] and the people are beaten for the time, only to join the throne with the peerage in the next assault. If the Queen sustains Mr. Gladstone, she adjourns over the revolution to the distant future, but abdicates all real power now.

Altogether, the condition of England is more volcanic, more portentous of some violent outbreak and revolution, than at any time since the reign of Charles I. Questions are at issue which, like the issue between slavery and freedom in our own country ten years ago, cannot be compromised. Nothing but the sword of revolutionary force or a very speedy reform can deliver the people of England from the spoiler, right the wrongs of the suffering classes, place her subjects upon that equal level to which their natural rights entitle them, and give them a constitution capable of securing those rights. It is only historic justice that such a conflict should grow out of the irrepressible Irish question which for two centuries has stood in the same relation to English politics as the question of African bondage sustained to ours.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

The affairs of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago have again become the topic of conversation, the immediate cause being the meeting here of several prelates of the Church from other parts of the country. The protracted and apparently hopeless mental condition of Bishop Duggan adds, if possible, to the disordered and confused state of the temporalities of the Church, while in spiritual matters the dis[illegible]

The financial condition of the diocese has been in a shocking state for years, and has been growing worse every day. Were it not ecclesiastical property that was involved, the estate would have been put through a Court of Bankruptcy long ago. This has been the result of mismanagement, or the management of business affairs by those utterly incompetent for the duty. Loans have been made at rates which would astound business men; mortgages have been executed with a recklessness and improvidence which, in the case of a layman, would have justified the interposition of a commission to take charge of the estate. There is hardly a piece of church property that is not mortgaged over and over, and at rates of interest and upon other terms that consume all the revenue to meet the annual charges, which have not always been met. Bishop Duggan's infirmity has led to the appointment of an administrator, who, no matter what his qualifications, has failed to win the confidence of either clergy or laymen. The course of the Archbishop of St. Louis (to whose province Chicago belongs), in the controversy between Bishop Duggan and some of the clergy, has not been accepted as either conciliatory or restorative, and has not been regarded, either at Rome or by the Church generally in the United States, as free from partisanship.

Underneath the whole matter lies another question, and that is the establishment of an American Church, in lieu of the merely missionary establishment which exists in the United States. Under [illegible] rule the Bishops are nearly absolute, subject to an appeal to Rome. Under the other system the Church will be governed by ecclesiastical canons, and the government will be united and more domestic. Upon this point there is understood to be a division of opinion among the Bishops. When Bishop Duggan was removed to the asylum certain persons were nominated by the Provincial to Rome. The practice has been to forward the names of three persons, one of whom is selected at Rome. This was many months ago, and no action has taken place thereon. So deeply was the hierarchy interested in the case of the Diocese of Chicago,—which, except in the case of the first Bishop, has never had a harmonious episcopate,—that it is supposed that those high in authority in other dioceses and provinces addressed remonstrances to Rome on the subject of appointments. Nearly all the previous Bishops [illegible] sent hither from St. Louis, and none of them have been fortunate. It is also understood that the clergy of the diocese themselves, by invitation from Rome or otherwise, have communicated their wishes upon the subject. The result has been, very probably, that the appointing power at Rome has decided to proceed very cautiously, and to be well informed before acting definitely in the appointment of a new Bishop. The whole body of the American Bishops will go to Rome in December to attend the Œcumenical Council, and Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, the Primate of the Church in this country, it has been announced, will leave for Rome in September. His visit to Chicago, and his conferences here during the past week, have doubtless been by request from Rome, and the result of his inquiries, and the recommendations agreed upon, will doubtless settle the whole question.

Rumor names a number of persons as those selected for nomination to Rome as Bishop of Chicago; but, as nothing on this subject is known, we do not repeat them. But to extricate the diocese from its financial embarrassments, and restore the confidence and co-operation of clergy and laity, there must not only be a Bishop appointed at an early day, but a Bishop who will not come as a partisan to perpetuate a policy which has produced so much confusion, disorder and dissatisfaction. The diocese, in the hands of a competent business man, is a rich one, and fully able to pay off the debts which have been contracted; but the revenue for this purpose is purely voluntary on the part of the laity, who have shown that they will not be enthusiastic when they have no confidence, and when that confidence is neither asked nor desired.

Among the many benevolent enterprises of this city the latest is, at least, as deserving as others of more pretensions. A few persons, mostly, we believe, women—among whom Miss Linda Gilbert and Mrs. S. S. Eberhardt are the most active—have undertaken to provide a library for the inmates of the city prisons. The attempt is made with the approval of the Supervisors, and whatever money may be contributed for the purpose will be expended in the purchase of books by a committee chosen from our best citizens. Several hundred books have already been collected in a room designated by the Supervisors, but it is desirable that the most useful and proper reading should be put into the hands of the class which it is sought to benefit. For this money is needed, as among the volumes contributed there are, of course, many of little use, and which would not be selected where choice is possible. The object of those who have taken upon themselves this benevolent work is to give to the prisoners some opportunity for mental culture, and to render it possible that their weeks or months of enforced idleness shall be for their good rather than for the completion of their ruin by the evil association into which idleness may tempt them. For undoubtedly in this class, many of whom are sentenced for a brief period for trifling misdemeanors, there are a large number who, if properly aided and cared for, may yet make estimable and valuable citizens, rather than come out of jail, if neglected, as hardened criminals. To put useful and entertaining books into their hands can certainly be productive of good, and cannot possibly be made to do evil. We commend the enterprise, therefore, to the benevolent, and call their attention to the communication, in another column, from Mrs. Eberhardt.

The sudden suspension of the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney yesterday, by a temporary injunction issued by the Superior Court, will depend for its importance on the ability of Mr. Cheney's counsel to establish the claim that the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, thus far, are not in accordance with the canons of the Episcopal Church. In the case of the Rev. E. W. Hager, to which frequent reference has been made in this case, Judge Wilson says: "It is only "when it is alleged that the (ecclesiastical) "tribunal is proceeding uncanonically, or "has pronounced judgment uncanonically, "or for a cause for which the party was "not liable to discipline, that the civil "courts interfere, either by mandamus or "injunction." This would imply that it is the province and duty of the civil court to determine, on the argument of such an injunction, whether the canons of the Episcopal Church require the rector to use the word "regenerate" in administering baptism, and make him liable to discipline for an omission to do so; whether the [illegible] defendant in an ecclesiastical trial is entitled to challenge assessors "for favor" who have expressed opinions on the merits of the question to be tried; and, finally, whether, after the selection of a court, the defendant is entitled to time and notice to prepare for trial.

The Cincinnati Board of Education, after a protracted struggle on the subject, took a vote on abolishing corporal punishment in the public schools. The vote stood: Yeas, 18; nays, 17. The whole board consists of forty members, and it requires twenty-one votes to amend a rule; so flogging is not yet abolished. It is strange that the teachers, including the females, as a body, cling to the lash, as did the officers of the army, and of the navy, and of the State prisons, until it was wrested from them by the law. As it is now, ruffianism, violations of order and decency cannot be punished by the whip in the State prisons, the Reform Schools, the County Jails or Bridewells; but the children in the public schools—boys and girls mostly under 14 years of age—are at the mercy of any brute wearing breeches or petticoats who will lash them and scourge them.

In the New York *Evening Post* we find given the relative values of wheat and common bar iron in New York and Liverpool. They compare as follows:

	New York, Currency.	*Liverpool, Gold.*
Wheat, per bu. 60 lbs	$1.50	$1.28
Bar iron, common, per ton of 2,240 lbs	80.00	31.50

The American farmer receives $150 in New York for 100 bushels of wheat, which will purchase in New York 4,200 pounds of common bar iron. The same farmer, if permitted to do so, could receive for the same 100 bushels of wheat in Liverpool $128 in gold, with which he could buy 9,100 pounds of the same kind of iron. Nearly five-ninths of the exchangeable value of his wheat is taken away from him, not to help support the government, but to swell the dividends of the American manufacturers.

Obituary.

The telegraph reports the death of Mr. Roebling, the celebrated wire-bridge builder, in New York. He died from lockjaw, caused by injury to his foot while engaged on the East River bridge. History will record his name among the benefactors of his race, for to him the country owes nearly, if not all, the wire bridges it possesses. He first proved its practicability, on an extensive scale, by spanning the awful gorge below Niagara with a railway bridge, which, in spite of malignant predictions by [illegible], has stood the test of years of railway travel and traffic. As wire bridges have become common in all parts of the country, and by them wide chasms are crossed, which by any other means known to modern engineering were utterly impossible, no one can estimate the value of Mr. Roebling's bold and commanding genius to the progress of mankind. Let his name be held in honored and everlasting remembrance.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John Cook, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Madison County, living about three miles from Troy, was killed, on Thursday of last week, by being thrown from his mower.

Several days ago, on the Illinois shore, opposite Paducah, a Mrs. McCormic was killed, and her husband wounded, by two ruffians. The latter escaped across the river, but, a description of them having been circulated throughout the country, a party of five started in pursuit. One man, named Hudson, became separated from the others, and [illegible] in an orchard. He rode up near them [illegible] their surrender, and, in return, received a shot, the ball taking effect in his bowels, inflicting a dangerous wound. He returned to his companions, who pursued the villains until they overhauled them in a canebrake, when, refusing to surrender, both were shot dead.

IOWA.

A man, his wife, four children, and several trunks, started from Cassville on the 14th inst., [illegible] a skiff, on a visit to St. Louis and points in Illinois.

Two travellers stopping at the Des Moines House came near losing their lives last week by blowing out the gas on retiring to bed. One of them, when asked if he had smelt anything wrong, replied that he "didn't notice it was any worse smell than hotels generally had."

Two children of Mr. Cook, residing in Delaware County, were killed instantly by lightning on the morning of the 15th. They were sleeping on the floor near the wall of the house when the building was struck.

The Nebraska City *Press* of the 19th says:

> "We learn from a gentleman that, from Pacific City, Iowa, that the express agent and Postmaster at that place, Mr. Brayden, ran away on Thursday evening, taking with him [illegible] the Northwest [illegible] has not been seen or heard of since. [illegible] cape."

WISCONSIN.

The editor of the Portage *Register* says, while out riding, he discovered a maternal member of the *Mephitis Americana* family, with a dozen or so of juveniles, on their travels. They were kept in file by each one taking the tail of the forward one in its mouth, and the whole were led by the old one—altogether making a string of skunks about a rod long.

Wm. Vaitzberger committed suicide at Lowell, Dodge County, last week, by severing the main artery of his left arm with a razor.

INDIANA.

The Lafayette *Courier* says that a gentleman of Shelby township, in Tippecanoe County, having been invited by a doting mother to kiss her baby, extended the token of admiration to herself. The husband proposed to kill him, but was finally content with having him fined twenty dollars.

Something over a year ago the Hon. John Purdue purchased the agricultural implement works in Lafayette. Last year he cleared $20,000 from them; this year it is believed he will double that profit, with the prospect of a still further increase next year. It is understood that it is his intention to apply whatever profit he may derive from this source to the benefit of his ward, the Agricultural University.

THE TERRITORIES.

At Idaho City, July 4, James Porter shot Hans P. Hanson and John Moore without the slightest provocation, killing the former and dangerously injuring the latter. Porter escaped, but was subsequently captured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Richardson tells of a California woman to whom he showed a twenty-five cent note of our postal currency, specimens of which are rare in that hard-money region. She turned it over and over with keen curiosity. "It seems very strange to me that this should be money," she said; "it don't look like money." "What does it look like?" "Well," hesitatingly, and with the utmost sincerity, "it—looks—like—*a label for an oyster can!*"

During the week commencing August 16 there will be a great gathering of teachers from all parts of the country at Trenton, N. J. The occasion will be the meeting of several national educational conventions. The "National Superintendents' Association" will assemble on Monday, August 16. The "American Normal School Association" meets on Tuesday. The "National Teachers' Association" begins its meetings on Wednesday.

At the Missouri Insane Asylum, there is a boy eight years old, who is in the habit of eating up his clothes. Not a stitch can be kept on him. He devours everything, and is perfectly ravenous. He will even eat up his shoes. He repeats but two words, "ball" and "sugar." This is the extent of his vocabulary. When he gets hold of a ball, he throws it into the faces of those around him. The sugar he smells of and eats. This lad was injured by a blow on the head.

Several weeks ago, William Marcy, of Montgomery Centre, Vt., married a young lady there, notwithstanding he was engaged to a girl in [illegible]. Hearing that on this account some of the people were going to give him a tin pan serenade, he ran away to Putney and married his first love. Ignorant of his second marriage, his Montgomery wife sent a neighbor, who went to Putney on business, to tell him it was all safe and bring him back. Supposing the man an officer, come to arrest him for bigamy, he made for Pennsylvania, leaving both wives behind.

The report of the United States Branch Mint, at Denver, for the year ending the 30th ult., states that there were 1,[illegible] deposits during the year, and 1,[illegible] unparted bars turned out, amounting to a gross value in gold of $[illegible], and in silver, $[illegible]—a total of $[illegible]. The charges paid by depositors, at one-fourth of one per cent, were $[illegible]. The deposits of the previous year were $[illegible], showing a gain in those of the last year of over [illegible] per cent.

A man named Thomas Hutchen has been arrested in New Orleans for inhuman treatment of his children. One witness testified that he saw Hutchen beating his young son with a horsewhip, while the lad, under the direction of the parent, held a bundle of paper in his hand, each end of the paper being in a blaze. Another witness testified that the wretch had, on more than one occasion, with the same instrument, lashed an infant only eighteen months old. A daughter of 6 years, when her body was examined, had many marks of lash strokes and bruises; her person was in bad condition. Her brother, two years older, says that his punishment from the whip was not so severe as his sister's, because he submitted to the burning paper torture.

Some five years ago, a company was formed and a charter obtained to connect the Hudson River with Long Island Sound, and to form a channel, navigable by the largest size, between Hudson River and the Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvel Creek and Harlem Kills. From causes too numerous to mention the affair fell through, but has lately been revived. It is now proposed to make the natural course of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek the line of a ship canal sufficiently deep to float the largest vessel in the world. The river is to be narrowed at many points in order to deepen it at all. It is conceded that the most difficult part of the work will be the deepening of Harlem and Bronx Kills on either side of [illegible] Island, but it is thought that these channels, as it is proposed to improve them, will have twelve feet of water at low tide. The engineer of the newly-formed company, whose capital is to be $[illegible], is [illegible]. The work will be commenced immediately and prosecuted with vigor.

BISHOP VS. RECTOR.

Proceedings Before the Episcopal Ecclesiastical Court.

Trial of Rev. C. E. Cheney for Alleged Violations of Canonical Law.

Continuation of the Arguments of Messrs. Fuller, Otis and Thompson.

An Injunction Served from the Superior Court Restraining the Trial.

Mr. Cheney's Reasons for Appealing to a Court of Law for Assistance.

He Determines not to be "Smitten Contrary to Law."

The Court Adjourned Until this Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

In consequence of the great length of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court sitting in judgment upon the case of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, charged with violation of certain articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we were compelled to omit a portion of Wednesday afternoon's arguments. Our report left off with the conclusion of Mr. Fuller's arguments on the exceptions to the citation. He was followed by Judge Otis, who said:

THE ARGUMENTS.

Judge OTIS. May it please the court. In reply I will not dwell upon the many preliminary objections, but still I propose to notice some of them, and will do so briefly. When the counsel for the accused called for the appointment of the commission, I hesitated a moment; I considered they were not entitled to it at all. We make the presentment, we state that we have been appointed; the Bishop states in the citation that he has appointed this commission; they are informed who we are, but our appointment is nothing that the accused has anything to do with; the form of it, the shape of it, he is not even entitled to see. All he wants to know is that there is a presentment, and he is informed who the persons are that were appointed to make that presentment. That is all the canons give him. But still we want to be courteous, we want to be fair. They called for it, and we produced our appointment. They make it the ground of an attack upon these proceedings, going to the foundation, saying that the Bishop had no right to make this appointment. Why? They assume that because the Bishop appointed us, he stated all the facts which authorized the Bishop to act; that he notified us of them. I have not supposed from the beginning that the Bishop, in his communication to the presenters, had laid before us upon the questions all of his knowledge and information. I have not supposed that in the appointment of the commission it was necessary. There is nothing in the canon requiring it. It simply says, upon a certain state of circumstances, the Bishop shall appoint or may appoint. Now he has not to inform us of all the information he has, whether it is on complaint of three presbyters, or from the major part of the vestry, or from public rumor; there was abundance of it in the newspapers before our appointment. There was abundance of public [illegible]. But what the Bishop acted upon in making our appointment he is not required to state to us by any canon. I don't know of any canon that requires it. I don't know that we had any right to see it. In the case referred to, all the facts were there set forth, and of course it was proper to comment upon them, but it is not before us. I deny that in this appointment of the commission the Bishop has undertaken to state to us upon what he acted. I deny that there is anything in the citation which informs the accused whether he proceeded upon public rumor or not. A citation is a simple notice to appear. Why state all these things? Now, he says there are one or two exceptional expressions (I will just refer to them) in this appointment. After stating, "Having been credibly informed that the Rev. Charles E. Cheney had, in substance, stated that he was [illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN

PARIS.

Kings on Their Travels.

Dangers of the Government—Court Extravagance—Newspaper Suits.

Opening of the Session—Ministerial Speech—M. Thiers.

Letter from M. Schneider.

The Great Balloon—Voting Machine—New Velocipede.

A Musical Sultan.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, July [illegible], 1869.

EMPTY RUMORS OF WAR.

The situation, since last week, has scarcely changed, abroad or at home. The rumors of war, hushed for a moment by the elections, are taken up again, but they do not possess consistency enough to influence the delicate thermometer of the Bourse. They were started by some semi-warlike words spoken by the Emperor at Chalons on the anniversary of the battle of Solferino; by a decidedly warlike speech from Marshal Bazaine, who, on leaving the camp at Chalons to return to his quarters, deemed it his duty to emit a high warlike protest; by the fact that the Franco-Belgian difficulty relative to the railroads, is not completely settled; by the fact that nearly all European nations keep on making military preparations, and, finally, by the governmental interest of the absolute sovereigns of Europe, who, threatened in their omnipotence by Republican ideas, may have recourse to war to turn their half-revolted people from them.

VACATIONS OF KINGS.

In spite of this the conflict seems to me to be once more postponed. The time of the summer vacations has come. Rulers and statesmen are at the watering-places, travelling, or in the country. Political affairs sleep during their absence, as is usual at that time of the year. There are more chances that, notwithstanding the bellicose vibrations of these gentlemen, we shall be quiet this year. This is more likely since the most turbulent of all, Von Bismark, seems to be attacked by a new illness. It is even said that he has [illegible] to his Pomeranian estate, where he [illegible] business, but with the more and more prominent assistance of one of his Secretaries of State, who is given him as an adjunct. [illegible] King William, is travelling like a good citizen [illegible] to amuse himself [illegible]. The Emperor [illegible] has finished examining [illegible] camp ready for the use of his guard, which number only [illegible] men, is about to visit his provinces. The Emperor of Austria is getting ready for hunting, his chiefest pastime. The Emperor of France is at Saint Cloud, very much bothered with home politics and the Empress, who while awaiting her caravan trip to Judea, plays at reactionary imperialism, and quite destroys her waning popularity. The Viceroys of Spain, Serrano, Prim and Topete, are about to separate; Serrano will play the Regent at Madrid and in the vicinity; Topete will put himself at the head of the navy and will proclaim the Prince de Montpensier as King—which I doubt. When the cats are away the mice do play; and when the Kings are off on a holiday the people can sleep without fear of war. The Bourse is right not to be alarmed at the present report.

LETTER FROM M. SCHNEIDER.

The situation at home is more threatening, and certain symptoms announce a more and more decided disarrangement in the high regions of power. In consequence of the nomination of Jerome David as Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Vice President of the Corps Legislatif, the President of that body, M. Schneider, was greatly moved. M. Schneider is a very cunning man, who moves only when he is assured of his strength. He has written to the Emperor a very dignified letter, in which he said that this nomination appeared to him calculated to diminish his Presidential authority, and indicating a tendency toward anti-Liberal ideas (because Jerome David is the ostensible head of the ultra anti-Liberals), and that he believed it his duty to tender his resignation. To this letter the Emperor replied that the nomination of Jerome David was only to repay old services; that his intention was to take the [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS.

Kings on Their Travels.

Dangers of the Government—Court Extravagance—Newspaper Suits.

Opening of the Session—Ministerial Speech—M. Thiers.

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Now, from the point of view of imperial omnipotence, this letter and the response constitute one of the most serious incidents of the present reign. The pure Imperialists are shocked at thought of a poor manufacturer made President by the Emperor, a simple subject who wrote that to His Majesty and his Majesty answered without [illegible] that individual and deigned to explain a nomination in the Legion of Honor. Now that the varlets see that the master is not the strongest, they break out into horrified exclamations.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

Last Monday, the first day of the session, Rouher, the grand vizier, made a little opening speech, in which the government promised to lay before the Chamber measures which it believes will meet the wants and desires of the country. [illegible] In spite of this, the Ministerial speech was received with marked coolness. The beautiful time, the good time of Ministers when they had only to appear to excite a delirium of applause, has gone by, gone for a moment, at least. They will, after this preliminary harangue, try to trick liberty and those who claim it; but the time of trickery is over. It is necessary hereafter to count each day since the public mind is getting more and more excited. If, between the present session for the verification of powers, and the approaching one of January, 1870, the government does not elaborate many, very many, liberal projects, its destiny will become more and more precarious, and it will end, one day or another, like its predecessors of 1789, 1815, 1830 and 1848, in exile or overthrow.

The week of the session has been spent in the organization of committees, the nomination of Commissioners to examine election returns, and in admitting members from an hundred uncontested seats. There have been but unimportant skirmishes between the government and the Opposition. The battle over the contested elections, of which there are but five or six, will hardly begin till next week. If the reports can be believed, it will be sharp, fierce and full of recriminations. Thiers, the most notable chief on the left, must have his heart ulcerated by the passionate war made on him, and his preliminary remarks show it.

POPULARITY OF THIERS.

One of his colleagues, more radical than he, told him that, despite himself, he, too, would become one of the "irreconcilables"—the name given to those who, at all price, want to upset the government.

"No," replied the old Minister of King Louis Philippe, "but I will be implacable."

That is not much better.

The witty statesman is applauded everywhere; and never, in any of the good days of his preceding oppositions or ministries, has he enjoyed a similar popularity. The other day, in going to the Chamber, he was recognized by some one, and the crowd escorted him with applause. He turned toward General Changarnier, who accompanied him, and said:

"See how age is appreciated in France!"

It was as adroit as it was modest. The [illegible] his share of the applause, which [illegible]

THE TRIALS.

The government, while promising reforms, still plays its old part. The papers are steadily prosecuted. There are fines, imprisonments and oppressions, as in the days of the Restoration. In one year alone, Rochefort has been sentenced to many years imprisonment and fines to the amount of thirty thousand francs, which caused some one to say that he was just the opposite of a Senator, since he pays the government thirty thousand francs instead of receiving them. In one of these cases, and with the aid of a retroactive accusation as unjust in substance as form, he was condemned to forfeit civil rights for three years, in order to prevent an [illegible] at Paris for some one of the vacancies yet to be filled. The Belgian Government yielding to the demands of [illegible] France, has begged him to moderate his attacks against the Emperor.

It seems as if they took pleasure in irritating the public mind and in making Rochefort popular. A critic of secondary ability, a mediocre and disdainful pamphleteer, Rochefort, as he says himself, was worth a fire-ship. He does not like to work and does not work. He had nothing of the man of position about him, practically or theoretically. He was an ingenious literary caricaturist, nothing more, and they have made a victim of him.

The trials of the Rappel and the papers make equal progress. The revelations of the accused are very [illegible]. They were poor young [illegible] who yielded to liberal desires, whom the excess of the police exasperated and moved to fighting. Like the journalists, they are sentenced to fine and imprisonment. That is all, but these are more sections whom the government is storing up for the future. A person does not pardon him who puts him in prison.

COURT EXTRAVAGANCE.

However, the court and its adherents keep up their luxury and festivals with a queer insolence. They do it thoughtlessly, I believe, but it is nevertheless plainly seen by all, and causes much ill will. The court papers, too, give long accounts of these festivities. They spoke much of the reception of the Duke de Mouchy, who received the Emperor and Empress at his chateau near Beauvais. The Duchess Anna Murat wore on her forehead diamonds worth more than a million and a half of francs. Next Sunday there was a public reception at the same chateau to celebrate the election of the young Duke, and the fireworks set at night in the park cost from fifteen to twenty thousand francs. At the camp at Chalons, at the closing celebration of the part of the army which was about to break camp, the officers drank two thousand bottles of champagne, and I do not know how many of other wines, smoked forty thousand cigars, etc., all given by the Emperor to his army, as it is worded in the official style. They speak but of the preparations of the Empress for her pilgrimage into Judea.

Whoever reflects will see that the chief object of these festivals and expenses is to encourage trade, which is injured by these fears of war and a feeling of uncertainty at home. But those who profit by this rapidly forget their gains. Besides, there are few of them, while the envious and others turn this to their own benefit, and comment on this vast luxury, the expense of which falls on France. Besides this, the servile ways of all things which serve or approach the court, exasperate many minds by their course and by their [illegible]. Thus, when the Emperor enters or leaves a railroad depot, a carpet is spread before him to tread on. The foot of a King cannot tread the same soil as that of his subjects. Wherever he goes anywhere the trains wait, or are drawn up in the depot. What is the use of all this, and is he not utterly sick of this homage? Does he believe that he can bolster up his prestige by these [illegible] [illegible] Alas, he should at the same time suppress the press, the memories of 1789 and your American [illegible]

THE GREAT BALLOON.

Outside of politics, the chief event of the week has been the aerostatic ascent of the balloon North Pole. This is, I believe, the greatest balloon ever made. It is twenty-three yards in diameter, thirty-seven in height, with [illegible] square yards of stuff and contains [illegible] cubic metres of gas. Its form is perfectly spherical. It is made of two balloons, one upon the other, but separated by a web of india-rubber. Its exterior is covered with a coat of [illegible] varnish and six coats of oil [illegible]. To join together all the pieces of cloth of which it is made, [illegible] thousand yards of seams. Its netting [illegible] thirty-eight thousand [illegible] and it weighs [illegible] thousand kilogrammes. It is made to contain pure hydrogen. In the upper part is a discharge-pipe, a yard and a quarter in diameter, with a metal disc, turned by eighteen steel springs. The car has a structure of [illegible] yards. It is provided with [illegible] windows for covering [illegible]. It is the best built thing of its kind, and the owners propose, [illegible] their expectation to cross the channel, and then the ocean. The evening of the day they left Paris, they reached a point in [illegible] leagues distant. There is a great difference between this and the Montgolfier hot air balloons which carried up [illegible] The North Pole does not seem to have succeeded in the [illegible]. This mass of gas, which displaces just as much air as the Great Eastern does water, will still more difficult to manage than its predecessors. But it is hoped that this may be remedied by modifying the apparatus, and towards the end of the month a new trial will be made. This subject attracts many, each one dreams of it, and last Sunday the departure of the North Pole attracted two hundred thousand spectators.

NEW INVENTIONS.

They are at this moment trying two new machines for locomotion; one has been tested, since it is but an adaptation of a locomotive to ordinary roads, and the other, which partially succeeded, is a kind of velocipede for six persons, which will move by the simple weight of those upon it. These, with an electric voting machine, which has been offered to the Chamber, and which is the invention of an American, are the great industrial hopes of the moment. The electric machine would enable all the votes of the Corps Legislatif to be taken in a minute, an operation which now requires an hour. This new velocipede will excel the railroads, the horses, and its father, the humble velocipede of the present day. It will go of itself.

THE SULTAN AND MUSIC.

Music has been for some time, even more than ever, the order of the day. The Queen of Spain has been the patroness of all instruments [illegible] executed with instruments [illegible] Middle Ages. Queen Isabella [illegible] the days of Isabella the Catholic. The attempt was more than unfortunate, it was almost ridiculous. The Sultan adores music, incessant, and played for himself alone. He listens, hidden in a corner of the room, so that he may not be seen by the artist, who would undoubtedly be confused by the sight of the royal face. In the open door stands the Grand Chamberlain to receive the orders of the Sultan and transmit them to the performer, who can in no case stop, not even to blow his nose, although it is often cold in the Sultan's music room. A Pole, called Wieniawsky, who was recently honored by an invitation to entertain His Highness, came near dying from a [illegible] of music and a suppressed sneeze. He played twenty-two pieces in succession, and was interrupted but in the middle of a measure, [illegible] which apparently won him a sudden dismissal. The Chamberlain interrupted him by giving him two bags, each containing twenty-five hundred francs. The twenty-two pieces had agreeably tickled the heart and the purse of the Sultan.

WAGNER AND THE KING OF BAVARIA.

But the King of Bavaria is much greater than the Sultan. There is a musician named Wagner, far better known to the musical world by his failures than his successes. His music is that of symbols, deafening the ears and breaking windows—a sigh from hell. This has failed ten times at Paris. The Bavarians do not want to hear anything said of it, although their King adores that music, and wants to hear but it alone. As he is the King, that is pretty nearly all they play. The Bavarians protest by their absence. What did the King do? He made them play it for himself alone. There were no other hearers. He will recommence this next week at some other opera of his favorite master. After all it is not a new thing for the love of music, or for any love or passion, to lead its adepts to the borders of folly. This good King loves Wagner's music, and he has it given him on behalf of all his subjects. This hurts no one, and if madness, royal or otherwise, was never more hurtful than this is, I, at least, should not throw the first stone at it.

EMILE CARREY.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Great Damage in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, July 21.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

From every portion of the surrounding country come tidings of fearful destruction of property [illegible] crops, from the storm last Saturday. It is generally conceded that it was by far the most disastrous of all the storms, not only of the present season, but within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. An old farmer from Mill Creek, Melrose Township, informed us yesterday that for thirty years he had never known that stream so high, so much water to fall, and so much damage done the crops. Whole fields of corn and wheat, and miles of fencing washed away and scattered for miles along the creek. In a scope of country there, five miles in extent, from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. From along Bear Creek we hear the same story. From Mr. L. Greaser we learn that the bottoms above here, on the Missouri side, in the timber and on the prairie, were visited by such a disastrous flood as never was known before. Fields of wheat in the shock were swept away, and hundreds of acres of corn were destroyed. Hundreds of hogs were swimming about, occasionally resting on fallen trees and stumps, and assuming a thoroughly amphibious nature. From the bottom lands above and below here we hear of nothing but disaster. In Pike County it is reported the same. A merchant here who has just returned from there, whom we asked concerning the state of affairs there, says "it is all water, water, water;" that tens of thousands of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed, and farmers look quite gloomy. Hannibal and vicinity seems to have been visited severely by the same storm. From Monday's *Courier* we clip the following items of fearful damage done within a comparatively small space:

"On last Friday night a heavy rain storm visited Hannibal, overflowing all the streams and carrying off a large quantity of lumber. Before morning the sky became comparatively clear and continued fair until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when rain again began to fall, increasing in fury until the earth was covered by water to an unusual depth. Lumber, which had been piled on the banks of Bear Creek, was floated off at a rapid rate. About forty men collected on the banks of the stream and caught several thousand feet of lumber, together with large quantities of bunched shingles, most of which will remain in the possession of the captors, for want of proper identification. Several men caught enough lumber to construct for themselves commodious residences.

"Immense quantities of wheat, in shocks, was borne on the current of Bear Creek, forty bushels of which were caught, the captors receiving one-half as a salvage.

"Bixon & Pettibone, of the South Hannibal saw-mill, lost one million feet of pine saw-logs. This was only a part of their loss. They chartered a steamer, which went in pursuit and overhauled the logs a long distance below the city.

"Everybody who could be hired was at work yesterday saving property.

"The water is several feet deep on the bottoms, and nearly over the levee at Hannibal. All the crops on Bay Island are ruined, the value of which was not less than one million dollars. Wheat that had just been shocked floated off, and corn which promised well was laid flat by the current and driftwood.

"The ferry steamer was engaged in removing stock from Bay Island all day yesterday, landing the cattle, horses, etc., on the Missouri side, where they will be herded until the water subsides.

"Steamers cannot effect a landing at East Hannibal, terminus of the Naples Railroad. Water [illegible] the railroad track.

"An extensive landslide occurred below Lover's Leap, comprising about five acres. It effectually blockaded the road, and is one solid mass of earth, rocks and trees.

"The gravel road leading to New London is damaged to the amount of $5,000. Not only the bridges but the abutments and approaches were carried with the tide.

"The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bridge over Minnow Branch was washed down, the stonework having been forced down by the great pressure of water and driftwood. A large number of hands were put to work in the morning, and before night a temporary bridge had been constructed, allowing trains to pass over. Fearful that the bridges had been damaged, the officers of the trains coming in Saturday night checked the trains and examined the crossings. But for this precaution the trains would have been thrown into the raging stream. Four or five trains were detained during the night and day two miles from town for want of bridges.

[illegible]

"The losses of our lumber dealers cannot well be estimated, but according to reports we set down the following:

[illegible]

"There were other losses of lumber which will place the whole amount to about $100,000."

At Canton, only twenty miles above here, we hear of but little damage being done, and, indeed, down to near Louisiana, [illegible] country about thirty-five miles wide are very gloomy.

IOWA.

From the Centreville Loyal Citizen.

The oldest settlers of this county are free to admit that they never saw the streams so high as on last Wednesday. The ground was already saturated with water on Tuesday, and on Tuesday night at 12 o'clock it began raining, and continued incessantly for twelve hours. During that twelve hours enough water fell in this county to do untold damage. It is estimated by many that the injury, public and private, will not fall short of $[illegible]. [illegible]

On Monday morning everything was bright with promise. The farmers were entering upon the harvest [illegible]

At 12 o'clock, Wednesday, Cooper Creek was much higher than it was ever known before. [illegible]

[illegible]

All the bridges on Cooper, so far as heard from, were washed away. [illegible]

From the Oskaloosa Citizen.

On Monday night last the heaviest rain of the season swept over Central Iowa. The tempest raged throughout the night, and was accompanied by wind and thunder and lightning. Not less than ten inches of water fell, and an immense damage to crops must follow, especially to oats, which were everywhere beaten down. The streams, as a consequence, have, in many instances, overflowed their banks; and we hear it stated that the [illegible] [illegible] The rain fell in torrents from the close of day until sunrise.

On Tuesday night also an immense quantity of rain fell, attended with peal upon peal of thunder, while the lightning flashed incessantly. We need dry weather, and, unless it comes soon the standing grain will be badly damaged.

From the Eddyville Advertiser, July 17.

The largest fall of rain this season, and perhaps for many years, visited this vicinity Monday night. We have been unable to approximate to the amount of water which fell, but feel safe in saying that it amounted to five inches. [illegible] With slight intermission, the elements have continued to wage war, and the river to rise, until at the present time (Thursday evening) the waters are within about six feet of the [illegible] of 1851. The bottoms around town are submerged, and the loss in crops will be considerable. No damage done yet in the city; but as it has been raining farther up the stream, it is feared that it will cause those on the low grounds to move out.

LATER.—The waters have done no further damage, and at the present writing (Friday evening) the river is on a stand, with a fair prospect for receding soon.

From the Knoxville Journal.

On Wednesday morning of this week, a terrific wind and thunder storm passed over this part of the county, doing a great amount of damage in its course and flooding the streams in all directions. The damage done is immense, both to the now ripening grain and to buildings. At Corning, two miles southwest of this place, three buildings were blown over. One was the residence of Mr. Waterman, whose wife was somewhat injured by the falling of the timbers—cut on the head and shoulder. Also a building belonging to Mr. Vance, and a new house, soon to have been occupied as a hardware store. Others were shattered some, but not much damaged. The fields of wheat in that vicinity, which before promised an abundant harvest, are, we are told, now lying flat on the ground—an utter ruin. [illegible] How far the storm extended we have not heard, but presume it was several miles in width. The amount of damage to crops must be immense, and will ruin the hopes of many farmers.

From the Decatur County Journal.

The heaviest rain of this very rainy season, visited our place on Wednesday. The rain came down in perfect torrents, flooding our streets to the depth of several inches. The rain was accompanied by considerable wind, and we fear serious damage was done to the wheat and other crops.

From the Des Moines Register, July 21.

The three rivers south of the city have been and are yet on a tearing old bender. North River has been out over the bottoms, but is now falling slowly. Middle River raised one foot an hour on Saturday, and flooded the village of Summerset to a depth of from one to four feet, sweeping away fences and movable property, but fortunately not carrying away any of the houses. South River, south of Indianola, was booming. [illegible] Until yesterday morning no mails had left that place for the south for a week, on account of the impassable condition of the roads, which were under water to the depth of several feet. Farms and fences along the bottoms are stripped clean, causing a damage of many thousands of dollars. The Des Moines, in the southeastern part of Polk, is nearly as high as it was in 1851, and is carrying widespread destruction in its course.

The Bridge Accident in Kansas—Five Persons Killed and Seven Wounded.

Paola (July 17) Correspondence of the Leavenworth [illegible].

A most frightful accident occurred yesterday, between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m., at the railroad bridge across the Marais des Cygnes River, six miles south of this city, caused by the giving way of the centre span of timbers of the bridge, precipitating sixteen of the persons engaged in its construction a distance of eighty feet to the water below, which resulted in the death of five, and the serious wounding of seven others. They were engaged in raising the centre span of timbers at the time, and a sudden rise in the river bringing down a large amount of driftwood, carried away the supports of the structure, causing the accident above noted.

The names of the killed were Jones, Superintendent of Construction; Brenen, Shey, Pendergrass and Woodering. The body of Pendergrass has not yet been recovered, as he fell under the timbers and was washed down the stream. The bodies of Jones, Brenen, Shey and Woodering have been brought to this place for interment.

Of the wounded, numbering seven, whose names we have failed to learn, two are not expected to live, having both arms broken, and receiving other injuries from which it is thought they cannot recover. The others are only slightly injured, although the distance fallen has bruised them considerably.

From the Kansas City Times.

The bridge was one hundred and fifty feet span, and had been manufactured in Chicago. When it came to be put together and in its place upon the trestles, it was found that the centre bolts were short, and while attempting to screw up the bridge, the false works were released, and, falling into the river, caused the bridge to break in the centre and fall, pulling down with it one of the abutments.

REAL ESTATE.

Warranted deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, July 22:

[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Circuit Court.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph E. Dehaven, guardian of Josephine A., Augusta L. and Sarah E. DeHaven, to mortgage real estate, a decree was entered in this case authorizing the guardian to mortgage Lots [illegible] [illegible] The property was inherited from the mother of the minors, Mrs. Amelia L. DeHaven, who died in 1865.

NEW SUIT.

Edward Martin et al. v. Jane W. George. Bill for the partition of the southwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 18, 38, 14.

Superior Court.

BILL FOR PARTITION.

John H. Kedzie et al. v. [illegible]. Bill for the partition of north ½ of the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼, Section 12, 40, 14, except the north one acre.

DIVORCE ASKED FOR.

Alice Starke v. Henry Starke. Bill for divorce. It is alleged in this bill that the parties intermarried at Detroit on December 7, 1857, and it is charged that on May 1 last, the husband indulged [illegible] with one Harriet Salmons, and that he has been guilty of the same offence with other women whose names have not transpired.

NEW SUITS.

Charles Sterrs et al. v. Charles A. and G. R. Barnes, J. D. Mann and Jerome S. Starring. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

John H. Phillips v. Same. Assumpsit. Damages, $800.

Anthony J. Wonders v. Same. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

George B. Rhoades v. Gustav Fischer, Charles M. Constantine and C. S. Wilcox. Replevin to recover property valued at $1,800.

William Ross v. John D. Jennings. Case. Damages, $3,000.

Sylvester and Harriet Wilder v. City of Chicago. Case. Damages, $3,000.

County Court.

Estate of Loren H. Nielson. Grant of administration to Hansen Nielson, under bond of $2,000.

Henry Beckly was appointed guardian of Oliver J. Beckly, under bond of $1,000.

Margaretha Gallagher was appointed guardian of Julius, Mary and Catharine Gallagher, under bond of $6,000.

Recorder's Court.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Michael Balolis. Indictment for burglary. Verdict not guilty.

Daniel McCarthy. Plea of guilty of the larceny of a coat. Sentenced to the County Jail for 30 days.

Lewis Pendergrast. Plea of guilty of the larceny of two cows.

DIVORCE.

Ellen E. Knowles v. George F. Knowles. Bill for divorce. It is alleged that the parties were married in Chicago, on December 22, 1860, and that more than two years ago the husband deserted.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADISON STREET COURT.

John Hoare and his wife Mary indulged in abusive and insulting language towards their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, who live on Blue Island avenue. They were bound in bonds of $200 to keep the peace.

—Henry Jones kicked a small colored boy, at an expense of $5, the apostle of the fine laid upon him.

—Patrick Devitt was held to give bail, for threatening to kill his wife into the burning volcano beyond the Styx.

—Jacob Barth threatened to kill his wife, and was held to the peace in bonds of $200.

Charles Augustus Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He had been in the employ of Mr. George W. Butterfield, No. 283 Wabash avenue, and stole a portemonnaie, containing a check for $[illegible] and some change. He said it was his first venture in the thieving business. Held in $500 bail.

—Mary F. Raymond was charged with keeping a disorderly house, for which she was fined $[illegible]. An additional $[illegible] was imposed because she had contempt for the Court.

—Daniel McIntosh was held in $[illegible] bail charged with burglary on the premises No. 168 State street. He was caught entering a window.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Business before Justice Quinn yesterday was extremely light, so far as cases of public interest were concerned. The trial of consequence was the arraignment of John Dowd, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and ten inmates. It was shown in evidence that Dowd's saloon, on North Water street, was the resort of the worst class of thieves, and that drunken men frequently were robbed of their money there. Dowd was fined $10, and the inmates $20 each.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22.

As a matter of special interest to banks and other financial institutions that are investing their surplus funds in United States bonds, we have, from time to time, pointed out the fact that the large advance in the price of the new 5-20s, caused by the purchases of the Secretary of the Treasury, was, in a great measure, confined to American markets. Notwithstanding that bonds have advanced in European markets, they have not advanced so much since June 30 by nearly two per cent as they have in New York. This of course makes a necessity for an advance in Europe or a decline in American markets. Even if the most favorable of these alternatives should take place, and there should be an advance in European markets equal to what has taken place here, there is another question for persons and institutions who are investing in securities for the sake of the interest, and that is: Are the 5-20s the best investment in that light? The "currency sixes"—the bonds issued by the government to the Pacific Railroad, and which are as secure as any other government bond—are now quoted at 108, which price also includes accrued interest at the rate of 6 per cent in currency from July 1; while the 5-20s of 1867, for instance, are now quoted at 120¾, this price also including interest at the rate of 6 per cent in gold since July 1. A 5-20 bond of 1867 for $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent in gold, would cost $122.50 more than one of the United States Pacific Railroad bonds for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent in currency. The only real difference in the real value of these two classes of bonds is in the premium on the gold interest of the 5-20s, but which is largely balanced by the difference in the price of the bond. If gold should range at an average premium of 135, the $122.50 of difference in price in favor of the currency bond would be equal to all the premium on the gold interest of a $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867 for five years and ten months. If gold should gradually decline at the rate of 5 per cent each year, so as to reach par in eight years, the present purchaser of a currency six per cent bond, at the present market price of 108, would make a profit of 8½ per cent more in that time than the purchaser of a 5-20 of 1867, at the present market price of 120¾. These calculations are, of course, based on the supposition that the prices of the principals of the two classes of bonds should maintain the same *relative* position as at present. The 10-40s also, when compared with the 5-20s at present prices, do not present so much difference in the light of interest-bearing investments as is supposed by many. A 5-20 bond of 1865 costs now in the market, say 120¾. If the accrued interest be deducted it leaves the net price of the principal of the bond, say 120. At this price, and with gold at 135, the investment of $120 pays interest at the rate of 6¾ per cent in currency. The 10-40 bonds are now quoted at 110¾, and this price includes accrued interest from March 1, amounting to over 2 per cent in gold, and equal to nearly 2¾c in currency. This deducted from the price makes the principal of the bond cost [illegible], or $1,078 [illegible] a bond for $1,000, [illegible] per cent in gold, or at the rate of 6¾ per cent in cent in currency on the investment of $1,072.20, showing only ¼ of one per cent in currency, per annum, in favor of the 5-20 bond.

There is but little animation in financial affairs generally, just at present. The applications for loans at the banks are still pretty large, but not inconveniently so, and have diminished some, partly because there is not so much speculative spirit in the grain markets as there was a week ago. From the other branches of trade the call for bank aid continues about the same as ever. The banks, however, continue pretty well supplied with funds, and all regular bank customers are able to get money at 10 per cent without difficulty.

The movement of funds in the shape of currency has almost ceased, there being scarcely any going out to the country from here, and very little coming in. The balances of country banks here are rather on the increase, and some of them are ordering light remittance of funds to New York to make exchange; but, on the whole, there is only a small amount of funds in transit.

Exchange was reported firmer to-day, with sales between banks at 20c per $1,000 premium. Bankers continued to sell New York funds to customers at the counter, and to remit for country banks at par and to buy at 1-10 discount.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Up to June 1, the sales of the Sub-Treasury amounted to only $7,000,000; while, for the same period of 1868, they were $25,348,000, and for the corresponding months of 1867, $29,299,000. The necessities of the market always compel the government to sell freely in August; but there is not a shadow of probability that the sales of the government for that month will at all equal the withdrawals from the market for the purposes of duties and of export. These prognostications estimate the probable sales of the government for that month at $12,000,000 to $14,000,000, while it is probable that, at New York alone, some $15,000,000 will be paid for duties, while the exports of specie may be estimated apparently very safely at $10,000,000, making a withdrawal of $25,000,000 against receipts of but little over half that amount from government sales of coin."

"The consolidation lately announced between the Buffalo & Erie and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads was finally effected on the 12th. The agreement for consolidation with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company was perfected by an unanimous vote of the Directors, and a meeting of the stockholders was directed to be held on the 19th day of August next, for the purpose of acting on the said agreement. The Directors also declared a cash dividend of four per cent, free of taxes, payable on and after August 1st next. By this important act Buffalo is endowed with facilities for Western commerce such as she never yet has possessed, and the result, we are sure, will become manifest in a large increase of business at that point.

"Stagnation as general business is on this side of the Atlantic, it is no worse than it is throughout Great Britain. If any one doubts, he has but to glance over the London and Liverpool commercial circulars, reviewing operations for the first half of the [illegible]. The complaint is [illegible] great expectations with which the new year were ushered in, have not been realized,—that over-trading, exclusive speculation, and reckless financial management, have planted the seeds of distrust, and checked the healthy movements of legitimate trade."

The London *Times'* city article, 7th, says: "The recent important advances in the prices of all descriptions of Grand Trunk of Canada securities and Great Western of Canada shares is understood to have resulted from the prospect of the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States being resumed at an early date."

The following interesting statistics, relative to the trade of the port of San Francisco and the Pacific coast, are from the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* of the 8th:

"During the six months ending June 30 nearly 254,000 tons of tonnage entered this port, of which [illegible] tons was employed in the domestic Pacific coast trade. The foreign goods received by the above vessels show an approximate value of $7,000,000. The estimated currency value of the free goods received by the Panama steamers was $23,050,000. In addition, there was received [illegible] tons of assorted merchandise from domestic Atlantic ports by way of Cape Horn, the value of which can only be conjectured. The amount of freight money paid on goods received by sailing vessels and Panama steamers since Jan. 1, shows an aggregate of $4,924,000. The duties collected on imports for six months amounted to $3,741,000, and for the fiscal year ending on the 30th ultimo, $[illegible]. For the past six months our merchandise exports aggregate a value of $[illegible], and our corn and bullion exports, $[illegible], making a combined total of $[illegible]. Included in the merchandise shipments for the past six months, $[illegible] for California products. During the harvest year ending June 30, our merchandise shipments amounted to $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was for some 50 articles of domestic produce, including $10,[illegible] for flour and wheat, $[illegible] for wine, $[illegible] for wool, $[illegible] for hides, $[illegible] for leather, $[illegible] for skins and furs (mostly from Alaska, reshipped hence to England), $[illegible] for quicksilver and $[illegible] for ores. The flour and wheat shipped during the harvest year amounted to the equivalent of [illegible] centals wheat, while of wool there was shipped during the same year 12,[illegible] pounds. For the past six months we have shipped [illegible] gallons and [illegible] cases of California wine. Our treasure exports for the past six months embraced [illegible] fine gold bars, [illegible] silver bars, $[illegible] gold coin, and $[illegible] Mexican coin. The receipts of treasure from all sources for the same time through the regular public of channels amounted to $[illegible]. The amount of coin included in the treasury receipts from the interior was $[illegible], while the amount of coin remitted to the interior was $[illegible]. The coinage at the mint in this city since January 1, amounted to $[illegible]; and for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, $[illegible]. The Internal Revenue collections in San Francisco District for the year ending as above, were $[illegible]. The disbursements for army purposes in the Division of the Pacific for the same year amounted to $[illegible]. The usual monthly dividends of local incorporations for the past six months show an aggregate of $[illegible]. The sales of mining and other stocks at the Regular Board for the same period aggregate $[illegible]. The sales of real estate since January 1 aggregate $[illegible], mortgages recorded, $[illegible], and releases made, $[illegible]. Our passenger arrivals by way of the sea for six months numbered [illegible], of which over two-thirds remained. The freight engagements of this port since January 1 embrace [illegible] vessels, representing [illegible] tons of tonnage. During the year ending June 30, [illegible] tons of all vessels found employment in our outward foreign and domestic trade. On the 1st instant our inward bound fleet consisted of 149 vessels, an unusually large number."

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver, in this market, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

The lowest and highest quotations for gold since June 1, were: 135¾ on June 3, and 139¾ on July 1.

The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

New York, July 22.—[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above tables were made up: 50 cars wheat; 75 cars corn; 18 cars oats; and 1 car rye. Total, 134 cars, or 70,000 bu.

There was a full attendance of members on 'Change to-day, and a larger aggregate of business transacted, at much higher prices, though purchases were principally speculative. There was not much doing for shipment in grain, prices at this point being comparatively too high.

Lake freights were dull and drooping—a few charters being effected at yesterday's reduced prices. A total of six sail vessels was reported, all for wheat, at 7½c to Kingston from Chicago, and 5c to do from Milwaukee. Lumber from Duncan City to Oswego was chartered at [illegible].

Highwines were quiet but firm, at ½c advance. Sales were: 100 brls (in two lots) at $1.00; and 50 brls (iron bound) at $1.01. The market closed nominal at $1.00@1.01.

Provisions were more active, principally in the article of dry salted shoulders, for which there was said to be a good demand. Sales were made of 80,000 lbs at 13c, and several lots, aggregating 450,000 lbs, are believed to have been picked up by one buyer at the same price, though it is absolutely denied having bought a single pound. We have good reason to believe that the same price was offered and refused for another lot of 200,000 lbs. The purchases were understood to have been made for the English market, and the orders to cover the great bulk of those now in store in this city, if they can be purchased at that price. Other meats were nominal at 16c for rough sides, and 16½c for boxed middles. Sweet pickled hams were stronger at 17@17½c; sales were made of 50 tcs at 17½c; and 110 tcs on private terms. Pork was nominal at $32.00@32.25. Lard was steady at 18½@18¾c, with sales of 25 tcs summer rendered at 18@18½c. Tallow was steady, with sales of 100 brls at 10½c (city). Grease was inactive at 9½@11c.

A growing disposition on the part of one or two operators to conceal transactions has been noticeable for some time past. If the desire to conceal were limited to the times when heavy orders have yet to be filled, it might find an excuse in the alleged wish to prevent a rise in prices. But when it shows itself in small cases as well as large, one can scarcely refrain from attributing it to a less creditable motive. The animus may perhaps be guessed at by those who know that these are the very parties who declaim most loudly against a hairbreadth inaccuracy in a published quotation, and then expect the papers abused to print their circulars.

Flour was active, the firmness in wheat giving holders of spring extras to ask an advance of 10@25c, especially towards the close. There are reported to be plenty of orders in the market at former prices. Sales to-day were 70 brls (Nashville Eagle) white winter extras, and 50 brls do at $8.00; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls red winter extras (Invict) at $6.75; 100 brls spring extras (Dundas) at $5.75; 100 brls do (Dictator) at $5.00; 100 brls do at $5.60; 200 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 180 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 650 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 100 brls do at $3.25; 20 brls do at $4.75. Total, 2,960 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00 delivered; 50 tons do at $14.00 on track; and 10 tons middlings, in sacks, at $25.00 delivered.

Wheat was more active and higher, in consequence of reported excitement in New York, and a very awkward looking sky, with no particular barometric encouragement. There was much less inquiry than usual for cash, and very little was done, there being an apparent cessation in the shipping movement, as shown in the fact that lake freights from this point to-day were at the bottom notch, and were lower (10½c) from Buffalo than any time this season. Hence all grades were rather quiet on cash lots, the only thing done being in strictly fresh, which was apparently bought to hold over till August. The only shipping movement was in wheat to Kingston. But the bull influences above mentioned caused a brisk inquiry for options, and they raised the firm, for this month, but there was no difference between seller this month and seller August, the latter having been highest till yesterday afternoon, when it sold even below July. This argues less confidence in the future than the present, a condition of things partially traceable to the large quantities of red winter wheat from Indiana now offering on this market at the prices of spring grain. The winter wheat crop is the largest ever known, and it will compete seriously with spring in the markets. It is now offered here by four or five parties to the extent of perhaps 100,000 bu, for August, in round lots, taking the first time in a long while that winter wheat has been offered in round lots on this market. Several thousand bushels have already been sold for this month. This backward movement of grain from Indiana to Chicago is a result of the high prices which have been the rule here for some time past, which have made it pay better to ship to Chicago than in an Eastern direction. The feeling to-day was, however, that New York will be obliged to come up to the prices of this city, and holders were firm accordingly. On the Open Board the market was quiet at $1.33½ @1.34 for No. 2 spring, seller July or August. On 'Change it opened strong at $1.33½, being 3½c higher than at the close yesterday, improved ½c by noon, and closed easier at $1.33¾@1.34. Sales were made of 15,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.36½; 5,400 bu do at $1.36; 2,400 bu do at $1.35½; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.34; 15,000 bu do at $1.33¾; 21,200 bu do at $1.33½; 5,000 bu do at $1.33; [illegible]

[illegible]

Rye was the [illegible]

[illegible]

In the afternoon No. 2 wheat was a shade higher, and closed quiet at $1.34½@1.34¾ seller the month, and $1.34@1.34½ seller August. In No. 2 corn a few sales were made at 90c, seller August. In the evening No. 2 wheat sold to a limited extent at the closing rates of the Afternoon Board. Corn was quiet and nominal. There was nothing done in lake freights or provisions.

There was a good demand for hogs, under which the decline suffered yesterday was fully recovered. The receipts were 4,528 head, and the sales some 3,000, at an extreme range of $5.50@9.40, the outside for extra. Beef cattle were in fair request, and were firmly held at full rates. Sales embrace 1,010 head at a range of $3.25@8.12½ for inferior to extra. Received, 1,051 head.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, July 22.

Flour steadier at $6 to $6.25. Wheat quiet and firmer. Corn excited at $1.00@1.08. Oats higher at 88c. Pork quiet.

OSWEGO.

Flour better, with fair demand, at $8.10@8.15. Wheat firm and quiet at $1.50@1.52. Corn unsettled and scarce at $1.06@1.08. Oats firm and active. Pork firm and in good demand at $33.25@33.50. Lard drooping.

BUFFALO, July 22.

Wheat quiet; $1.52 offered, $1.54 asked. Corn unsettled, with fair inquiry, and held firmly at 94c. Oats inactive at 71c. Receipts—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bu. Freights [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, July 22.

Wheat quiet and firm—No. 1 at $1.40½; No. 2 at $1.34½. Receipts, 45,000 bu. Shipments, 22,000 bu. Freights, 5½c and 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—[illegible] p. m.

Flour, 23s. Wheat—White, 10s 4d; red, 9s. Corn—Old, 30s; new, 29s. Pork, 103s. Lard, 75s.

LATER—[illegible] p. m.

California wheat, 10s 5d. Lard, 82s 6d.

LATER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provisions and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, July 22.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, July 22.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

Atlantic and Mississippi Canals.

[illegible]

Foreign Financial Reports.

[illegible]

Port of Marquette.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

CLEARANCES.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

RIVERSIDE PARKWAY

(Drive between Chicago and Riverside.)

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATION, 1869.

BOOTH, WEBSTER & CO.

130 Duane-st., New York.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH & FRENCH DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

REDUCED RATES.

London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. CARE'S [illegible]

[illegible]

PILES.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Dr. Hunter,

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

All Forms of Cholera

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Payment of Sac and Fox [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC HOUSES.

A SUMMER RESORT

The Most Attractive on the Atlantic Coast.

THE SAGAMORE HOUSE

[illegible]

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety OF DISH.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

[illegible] New York.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS.

BANKERS.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

[illegible]

C. C. PARKS & CO.

Bankers and Brokers

No. 28 Broad and 34 New-st.,

New York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

SWINDLING.

Bold Attempt to Defraud a Chicago Citizen of $11,000.

Swapping [illegible] to Iowa Lands—A Confidence Game of a High Order.

A Rotten State of Affairs in [illegible] Northwestern Counties of the State of Iowa.

[illegible]

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPERATION.

[illegible]

COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Meeting of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors—The Homestead Farm Selected.

[illegible]

BOARD OF POLICE.

Transaction of Miscellaneous Business.

[illegible]

1864-1869.

[illegible]

MILITARY NEWS.

[illegible]

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Koopmanshap on the Chinese Problem—His Visit to the Late Memphis Convention.

[illegible] "The Coming Man."

[illegible]

"Yes. We have quite a number in California now. They only lack the opportunity for employment to come over in swarms. A colony of some thousands of Japanese have just commenced operations in Southern California, for the culture of the silkworm. For silk manufacture, and the fine arts generally, the Chinese and Japanese will be of wonderful service to the country. If we get these into operation, that class of people will come in just such numbers as the demand requires."

"Don't these people have any political aspirations?"

"[illegible] the first generation of them do not. But it is not so with their children; that is, those born in this country. These latter, as is now to be observed in California, seem to be very sensitive as to their political status. Their ideas are very different from those of their parents. They seem to be more restless, energetic and ambitious, and far less docile under contempt, bad treatment and restraint. They feel their anomalous condition in a land of strangers far more keenly than their parents. They show a strong progressive tendency, even at the first generation."

"Then you believe that in the course of time the Chinaman may become Americanized?"

"Such would appear to be the case."

"Why, then, do they form no attachments in California, neither bringing their families there nor making investments there, but always sending their earnings home, and having their dead bodies even conveyed to their own land?"

"Because of our present laws. A Chinaman knows that here he is nothing—his religion is nothing—his peculiar sentiments are nothing. He has no standing in the courts, nor none in society. He is a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. A foot-ball, to be kicked with every whim, pet and impulse. His political inferiority he might stand, but his religious ostracism never. These ideas grow less powerful with the American-born children. They are mere matters of tradition with them. They know nothing of any different state of society than that into which they were born, save by hearsay. As a matter of course, they naturally desire to do something or have something by or through which they will become less odious to the people by whom they are surrounded. It does not take long for them to discover that their only relief is to come through politics."

"When do you begin supplying your Southern orders?"

"I am not going to be in a hurry. If I desired, I could send a despatch to Hong Kong and have any amount of orders filled. I wish first to try the temper of the Chinese people, and see how they would like to go South. I want to do it for this reason. The San Francisco papers are very much upon me for wishing to revive the old slave system to a certain extent, and for catering to the prejudices of the Southern people. I am not going into the thing rashly. I know what I am about. I take an interest in this people, and desire to see them do well. I shall do nothing until I am fully assured of their kind treatment and good pay. So far as I can help it there shall be no compulsion in the matter. Guarantee this, and I am satisfied that I can furnish the South with all the labor they want. I shall probably begin next fall and bring over my first cargo. If that works well, I shall follow it up until the South has all the labor it wants, or until I find I am being treated in bad faith, when I shall at once stop all effort, and use my influence to discourage all further enterprise in this direction."

EDUCATIONAL.

Lake Forest Academy—Its Location and Advantages.

The facilities for education in the West are, in every respect, equal to those enjoyed by the older and more settled portions of the East. In addition to our excellent public school system, nearly every town and village has some college or seminary, carried on by private individuals, where special instruction is given. Of such is Lake Forest Academy, about twenty-five miles from this city, located in a beautiful and healthy neighborhood, near the lake shore. Some thirteen years since the projectors of the institution purchased nearly 1,400 acres of well-wooded land, which they laid out in a park, containing sixteen miles of drives, and romantic ravines over which rustic bridges were thrown. Alternate lots were set apart to provide the means with which to found an educational institution. The enterprise met with reverses, and the financial [illegible] and subsequently the war retarded its progress.

Better days have brought better fortune, however, and in addition to the academy, the Trustees are now building a new building, to be called the "Ferry Institute," where young ladies will be trained and educated. This seminary will be placed under the supervision of Hon. E. P. Weston, late Principal of Little Blue School, at Farmington, Maine.

Mr. Weston is well known throughout that State as one of the best and most progressive teachers. His life has been devoted to education. For fourteen years he was principal of the Female Seminary at Gorham, Maine, and was five years State Superintendent of Public Schools. That is a proud record. Lake Forest may well be congratulated upon securing the services of a man so [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

WRECKING.

Appliances and Arrangements for Raising the Steamer [illegible]

[illegible]

A Lady Deserted [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FAR ROCKAWAY OUTRAGE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The wines have a fine flavor, and need only to be tasted to be approved." PERKINS, STERN & CO., California Wines, 34 and 36 LaSalle street.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, saltrheum, pimples and other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

SNOW—EMERSON—On the 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. Nelson Tuttle, by Rev. Daniel Lord, pastor of Calvary Church, [illegible] Snow and Miss Mary A. Emerson, all of this city.

VANZWOLL—WALKER—On the 20th, by the Rev. G. T. Flanders, A. H. Vanzwoll and [illegible], youngest daughter of E. T. Walker, all of this city.

DIED.

ROWAY—In West Halleck, Ill., July 21, Ray, infant son of A. B. and Lora E. Roway, of Chicago.

SHERLOCK—In this city, at his late residence, [illegible] Mitchell-st., Joseph Sherlock, late of [illegible] Court, County Limerick, Ireland, aged [illegible] years. Funeral at [illegible] a. m., to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 22, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The Operetta of

LILLY BELL,

The Culprit Fay,

By [illegible], founded on Drake's beautiful poem, will be produced, with appropriate stage costumes and effects.

[illegible]

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

[illegible]

HAAS' PARK.

ST. GEORGE'S

ANNUAL PICNIC.

Thursday, July 29, '69.

[illegible]

UNION PROMENADE CLUB.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

[illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES

AND

Saloon Fixtures

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, July 23, at 10 o'clock, at Billiard Saloon 16 and 18 North Clark-st.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods, New Furniture, Eight New and Second-Hand Pianos, Horse, Buggy and Harness, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, July 29th, 1869,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

[illegible]

CHOICE WORKS OF ART,

Selected with great care and discrimination from the studios of some of the most eminent Artists of

Europe and America.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

Superior New and Second-Hand Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Friday, July 23, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

[illegible] Washington-st.

Friday, July 23, at 9 1-2 A. M.

[illegible]

BY W. H. LANGLEY.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE.

[illegible]

W. H. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

J. S. MAFFITT,

AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE

MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW

Comique Pantomime Troupe,

[illegible]

Dame Trot and Her Komical Kat

[illegible]

LOVE AMONG THE MILLINERS.

[illegible] DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GREAT MINSTREL TROUPE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

Monday Evening, July 26.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

MINSTRELS,

FOR A SHORT SEASON.

The Famous, Gigantic Troupe of 26 Performers,

[illegible]

Two Distinct Companies Combined.

[illegible]

For particulars see Bills and Advertisements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

[illegible]

THE HONEYMOON,

As it will be performed at the Great

Dramatic, Musical and Military Festival

For the BENEFIT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER AND THE TREASURER,

C. H. HESS and W. S. WARREN,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING.

[illegible]

MISCHIEF-MAKING.

[illegible]

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. Z. LITTLE .... MANAGER.

THE GREATEST EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF THE AGE.

[illegible]

The Willow Copse.

[illegible]

Interesting Situations & Thrilling Tableaux.

DR. JAMES L. THAYER'S

GREAT AND MAGNIFICENT

HIPPOZONOMADON

WILL EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO ON

JULY 26, 27 AND 28,

Cor. Randolph and Elizabeth-sts., West Side.

JULY [illegible], 30 AND 31,

Foot of [illegible]

[illegible]

EXHIBITION OF STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

[illegible]

GRAND BALL.

[illegible]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

TAKEN UP.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible]

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Peace Declared Between the British Lords and Commons.

The Lords' Compromise in the Irish Church Matter Adopted.

Terrible Loss of Life by the Late Colliery Explosion.

More Conspiracies Discovered in Spain.

Great Britain.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]